BUREAU OF STATISTICS

# YUKON EMPLOYMENT

**October 2006**

Yukon's labour force increased by 100 from October 2005 (15,800) to October 2006 (15,900). Of the October 2006 figure, 15,300 or 96.2% were employed and 600 or 3.8% were unemployed. One year ago, in October 2005, there were 15,800 individuals in the labour force of whom 15,000 or 94.9% were employed and 800 or 5.1% were unemployed.

## October 2006 Employment at a glance:

| | |
|---|---|
| • Labour force: | 15,900 |
| • Employment: | 15,300 |
| • Unemployment: | 600 |
| • Unemployment rate: | 3.8% |
| *-Last month* | *4.9%* |
| *-One year ago* | *5.1%* |

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**PLEASE NOTE:** Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

## Figures From Across Canada

| | Number Employed | Number Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Yukon** | **15,300** | **600** | **3.8%** |
| Canada | 16,555,500 | 1,085,700 | 6.2% |
| Newfoundland & Labrador | 219,400 | 36,200 | 14.2% |
| P.E.I. | 67,800 | 8,500 | 11.1% |
| Nova Scotia | 441,000 | 39,200 | 8.2% |
| New Brunswick | 352,700 | 31,100 | 8.1% |
| Quebec | 3,784,500 | 317,200 | 7.7% |
| Ontario | 6,485,500 | 441,400 | 6.4% |
| Manitoba | 588,200 | 25,500 | 4.2% |
| Saskatchewan | 500,300 | 20,300 | 3.9% |
| Alberta | 1,90[illegible]100 | 58,500 | 3.0% |
| B.C. | 2,214,000 | 107,700 | 4.6% |

This table shows that Yukon ranks second in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (3.8%). Alberta's unemployment rate (3.0%) was lowest, while Newfoundland's rate (14.2%) ranked eleventh.

**Note:** the NWT's figure of 4.6% and Nunavut's (10 largest communities) figure of 12.0% are available only as "unadjusted" estimates and therefore are not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data. They also, along with Yukon figures, are three-month moving averages, and therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

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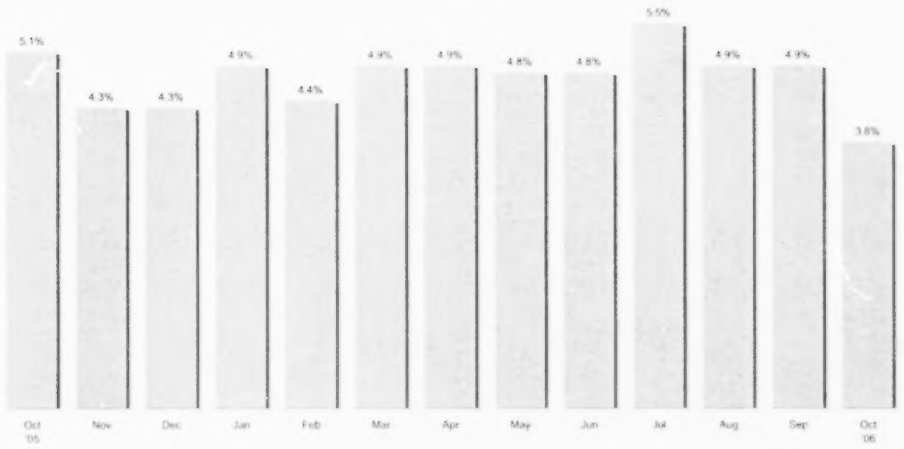
## Yukon's Unemployment Rate




The unemployment rate has remained relatively stable and low over the past year. The following changes have occurred on a month to month basis:

| | | Percentage points * |
|---|---|---|
| 2005 | • September to October | 0.1 |
| | • October to November | -0.8 |
| | • November to December | 0.0 |
| | • Dec. '05 to January '06 | 0.6 |
| 2006 | • January to February | -0.5 |
| | • February to March | 0.5 |
| | • March to April | 0.0 |
| | • April to May | -0.1 |
| | • May to June | 0.0 |
| | • June to July | 0.7 |
| | • July to August | -0.6 |
| | • August to September | 0.0 |
| | • September to October | -1.1 |

** percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.*

## What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

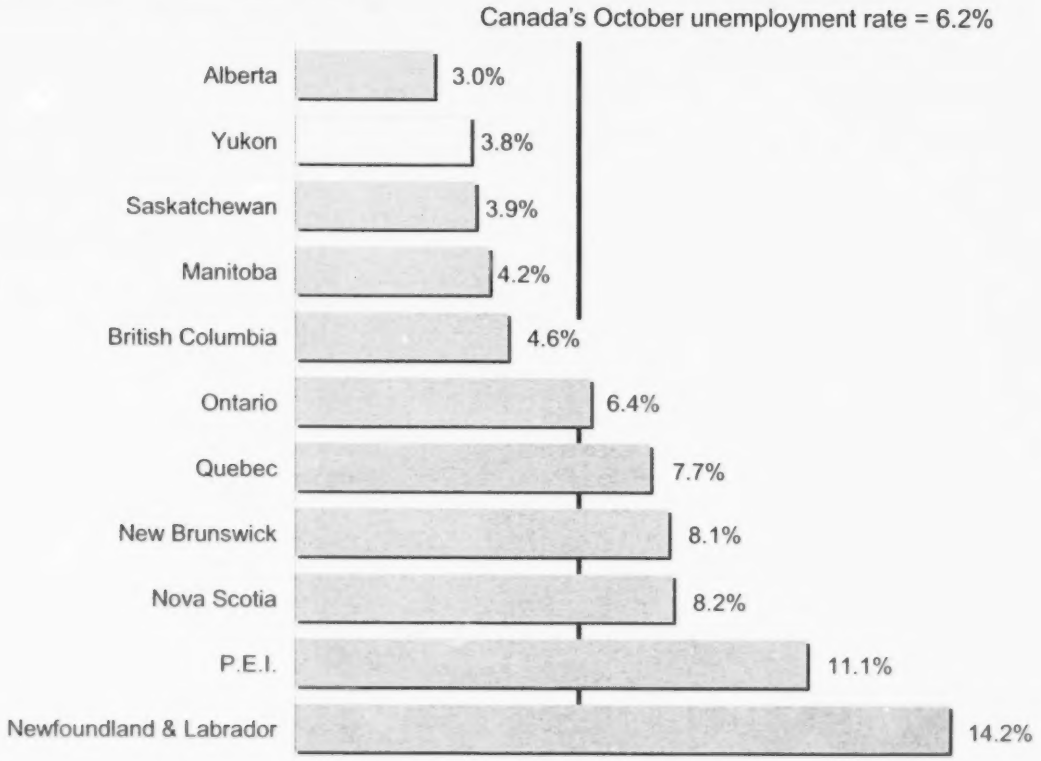
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey, or LFS, has been in operation in the Yukon since January 1992.

Over the last 15 years the average unemployment rate for October has been 8.7%.

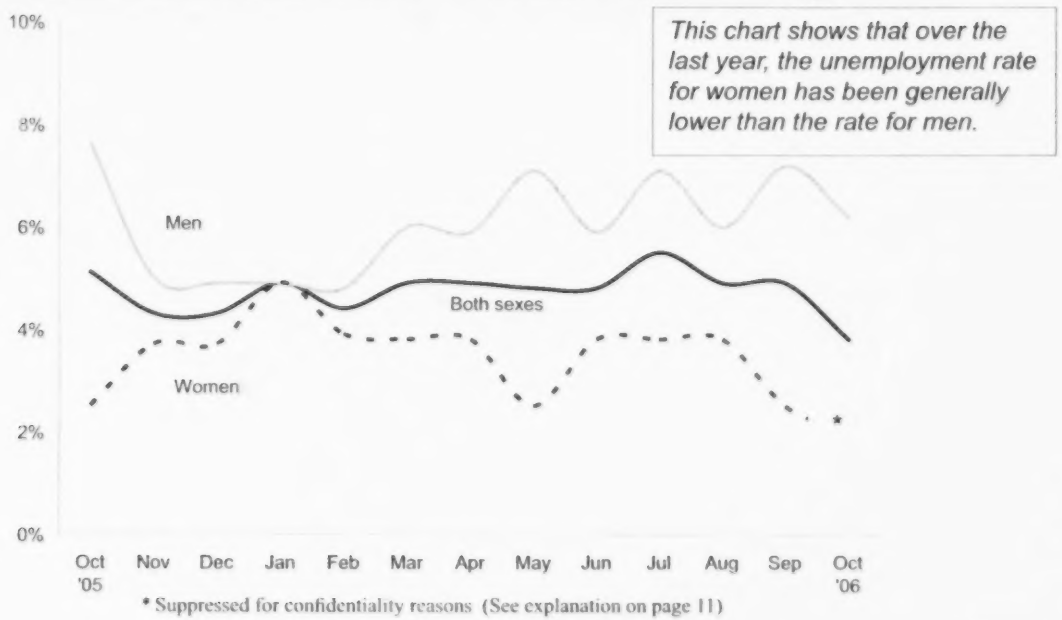
Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between September and October in previous years, since 1992 the rate has fallen 7 times, risen 5 times, and stayed the same 3 times.

| | September | October | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 4.9% | 3.8% | -1.1% |
| 2005 | 5.0% | 5.1% | 0.1% |
| 2004 | 5.6% | 4.9% | -0.7% |
| 2003 | 9.7% | 9.7% | 0.0% |
| 2002 | 7.3% | 7.9% | 0.6% |
| 2001 | 11.0% | 9.7% | -1.3% |
| 2000 | 10.6% | 10.0% | -0.6% |
| 1999 | 9.7% | 11.6% | 1.9% |
| 1998 | 9.9% | 10.0% | 0.1% |
| 1997 | 12.7% | 11.5% | -1.2% |
| 1996 | 8.2% | 8.2% | 0.0% |
| 1995 | 7.4% | 8.7% | 1.3% |
| 1994 | 10.7% | 8.6% | -2.1% |
| 1993 | 11.9% | 11.9% | 0.0% |
| 1992 | 9.6% | 8.2% | -1.4% |
| **Average 1992 to 2006** | **8.9%** | **8.7%** | **-0.2%** |

## *Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Yukon — October 2006*




## *Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over*




*This chart shows that over the last year, the unemployment rate for women has been generally lower than the rate for men.*

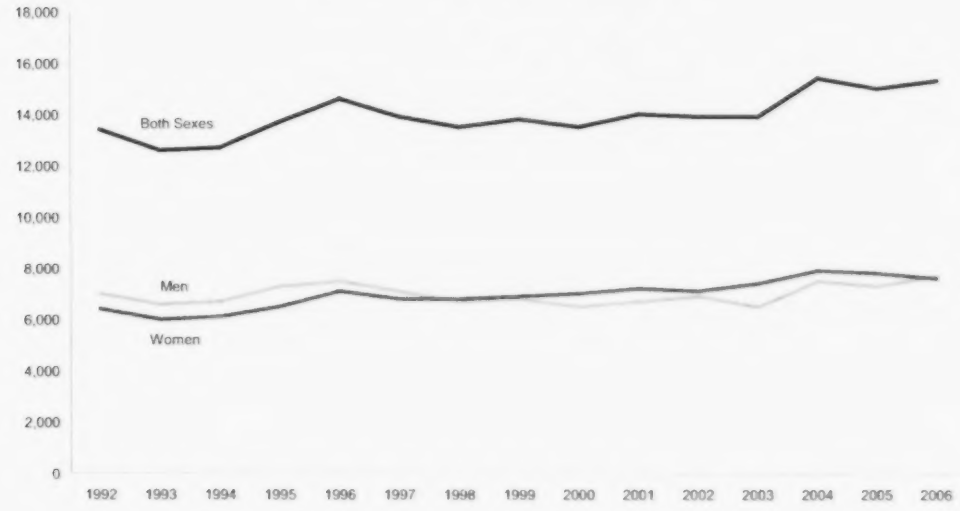
* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

## *Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued. . .*

| | | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women |
| 2006 | Oct | 15,900 | 8,100 | 7,800 | 15,300 | 7,700 | 7,600 | 600 | 500 | * |
| | Sep | 16,200 | 8,300 | 7,900 | 15,400 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 800 | 600 | 200 |
| | Aug | 16,300 | 8,400 | 7,900 | 15,500 | 7,900 | 7,700 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| | Jul | 16,500 | 8,500 | 8,000 | 15,600 | 7,900 | 7,700 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| | Jun | 16,500 | 8,500 | 8,000 | 15,600 | 8,000 | 7,700 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| | May | 16,500 | 8,500 | 8,000 | 15,700 | 7,900 | 7,800 | 800 | 600 | 200 |
| | Apr | 16,400 | 8,500 | 7,900 | 15,600 | 8,000 | 7,700 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| | Mar | 16,300 | 8,400 | 7,900 | 15,500 | 8,000 | 7,500 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| | Feb | 16,000 | 8,300 | 7,700 | 15,200 | 7,900 | 7,400 | 700 | 400 | 300 |
| | Jan | 16,300 | 8,200 | 8,100 | 15,600 | 7,900 | 7,700 | 800 | 400 | 400 |
| 2005 | Dec | 16,200 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 15,600 | 7,700 | 7,800 | 700 | 400 | 300 |
| | Nov | 16,200 | 8,000 | 8,200 | 15,500 | 7,600 | 7,900 | 700 | 400 | 300 |
| | Oct | 15,800 | 7,900 | 7,900 | 15,000 | 7,300 | 7,800 | 800 | 600 | 200 |
| 2004 | Oct | 16,200 | 7,900 | 8,300 | 15,400 | 7,500 | 7,900 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| 2003 | Oct | 15,500 | 7,700 | 7,800 | 13,900 | 6,500 | 7,400 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 400 |
| 2002 | Oct | 15,100 | 7,700 | 7,400 | 13,900 | 6,900 | 7,100 | 1,200 | 800 | 300 |
| 2001 | Oct | 15,400 | 7,800 | 7,600 | 14,000 | 6,700 | 7,200 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 400 |
| 2000 | Oct | 15,000 | 7,600 | 7,400 | 13,500 | 6,500 | 7,000 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 400 |
| 1999 | Oct | 15,500 | 8,100 | 7,400 | 13,800 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 1,800 | 1,300 | 500 |
| 1998 | Oct | 15,000 | 7,700 | 7,300 | 13,500 | 6,700 | 6,800 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 400 |
| 1997 | Oct | 15,700 | 8,400 | 7,300 | 13,900 | 7,100 | 6,800 | 1,800 | 1,300 | 500 |
| 1996 | Oct | 15,800 | 8,300 | 7,500 | 14,600 | 7,500 | 7,100 | 1,300 | 800 | 400 |
| 1995 | Oct | 15,000 | 8,100 | 6,800 | 13,700 | 7,300 | 6,500 | 1,300 | 900 | 400 |
| 1994 | Oct | 14,000 | 7,600 | 6,400 | 12,700 | 6,700 | 6,100 | 1,200 | 900 | 300 |
| 1993 | Oct | 14,300 | 7,800 | 6,500 | 12,600 | 6,600 | 6,000 | 1,700 | 1,100 | 600 |
| 1992 | Oct | 14,700 | 7,900 | 6,800 | 13,400 | 7,000 | 6,400 | 1,200 | 900 | 400 |
| **Average Oct 1992 to 2006** | | **15,300** | **7,900** | **7,300** | **13,900** | **7,000** | **7,000** | **1,300** | **900** | **400** |

* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

**Number of Employed for October, 15 and over, 1992 to 2006**

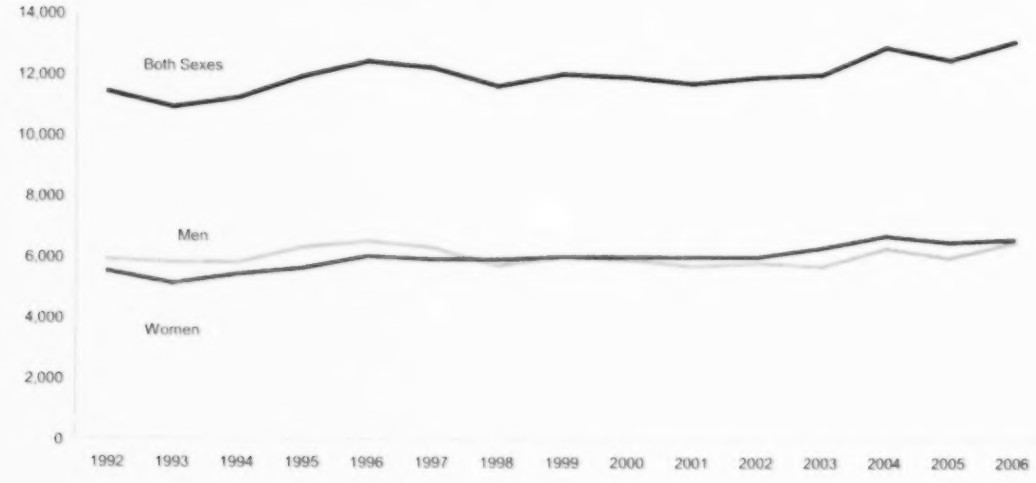


## Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

| | | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women |
| 2006 | Oct | 13,400 | 6,700 | 6,700 | 13,100 | 6,500 | 6,600 | 400 | 300 | * |
| | Sep | 13,600 | 6,800 | 6,800 | 13,200 | 6,500 | 6,700 | 400 | 300 | * |
| | Aug | 13,500 | 6,800 | 6,700 | 13,100 | 6,600 | 6,500 | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| | Jul | 13,400 | 6,800 | 6,600 | 13,000 | 6,500 | 6,400 | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| | Jun | 13,600 | 6,900 | 6,700 | 13,100 | 6,700 | 6,500 | 500 | 200 | 200 |
| | May | 13,700 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 13,200 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 500 | 300 | 200 |
| | Apr | 13,700 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 13,300 | 6,700 | 6,600 | 500 | 200 | 200 |
| | Mar | 13,600 | 6,900 | 6,700 | 13,100 | 6,600 | 6,500 | 500 | 200 | 300 |
| | Feb | 13,300 | 6,800 | 6,500 | 12,900 | 6,600 | 6,300 | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| | Jan | 13,300 | 6,800 | 6,600 | 12,900 | 6,500 | 6,400 | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| 2005 | Dec | 13,300 | 6,700 | 6,500 | 12,900 | 6,500 | 6,500 | 200 | 200 | * |
| | Nov | 13,200 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 12,800 | 6,300 | 6,500 | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| | Oct | 13,100 | 6,400 | 6,700 | 12,500 | 6,000 | 6,500 | 600 | 400 | 200 |
| 2004 | Oct | 13,700 | 6,600 | 7,000 | 12,900 | 6,300 | 6,700 | 700 | 400 | 300 |
| 2003 | Oct | 13,100 | 6,500 | 6,700 | 12,000 | 5,700 | 6,300 | 1,100 | 700 | 400 |
| 2002 | Oct | 12,900 | 6,500 | 6,400 | 11,900 | 5,800 | 6,000 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| 2001 | Oct | 12,900 | 6,500 | 6,400 | 11,700 | 5,700 | 6,000 | 1,200 | 800 | 400 |
| 2000 | Oct | 13,200 | 6,800 | 6,400 | 11,900 | 5,900 | 6,000 | 1,300 | 900 | 400 |
| 1999 | Oct | 13,500 | 6,900 | 6,500 | 12,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 1,400 | 900 | 500 |
| 1998 | Oct | 12,900 | 6,600 | 6,300 | 11,600 | 5,700 | 5,900 | 1,300 | 900 | 400 |
| 1997 | Oct | 13,600 | 7,200 | 6,400 | 12,200 | 6,300 | 5,900 | 1,300 | 900 | 500 |
| 1996 | Oct | 13,500 | 7,100 | 6,400 | 12,400 | 6,500 | 6,000 | 1,000 | 600 | 400 |
| 1995 | Oct | 12,900 | 6,900 | 5,900 | 11,900 | 6,300 | 5,600 | 1,000 | 600 | 400 |
| 1994 | Oct | 12,200 | 6,500 | 5,700 | 11,200 | 5,800 | 5,400 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| 1993 | Oct | 12,400 | 6,700 | 5,700 | 10,900 | 5,800 | 5,100 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 600 |
| 1992 | Oct | 12,500 | 6,700 | 5,800 | 11,400 | 5,900 | 5,500 | 1,100 | 700 | 400 |
| **Average Oct 1992 to 2006** | | **13,100** | **6,700** | **6,300** | **12,000** | **6,000** | **6,000** | **1,100** | **700** | **400** |

* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

**Number of Employed for October, 25 and over, 1992 to 2006**



## Yukon's Unemployment Rate

| | | 15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%) | | | 25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women |
| 2006 | Oct | 3.8 | 6.2 | * | 3.0 | 4.5 | * |
| | Sep | 4.9 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.4 | * |
| | Aug | 4.9 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| | Jul | 5.5 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| | Jun | 4.8 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| | May | 4.8 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| | Apr | 4.9 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| | Mar | 4.9 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.5 |
| | Feb | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| | Jan | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 2005 | Dec | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 3.0 | * |
| | Nov | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | Oct | 5.1 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 3.0 |
| 2004 | Oct | 4.9 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 4.3 |
| 2003 | Oct | 9.7 | 14.3 | 5.1 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 6.0 |
| 2002 | Oct | 7.9 | 10.4 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 4.7 |
| 2001 | Oct | 9.7 | 14.1 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 6.3 |
| 2000 | Oct | 10.0 | 14.5 | 5.4 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 6.3 |
| 1999 | Oct | 11.6 | 16.0 | 6.8 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 7.7 |
| 1998 | Oct | 10.0 | 13.0 | 5.5 | 10.1 | 13.6 | 6.3 |
| 1997 | Oct | 11.5 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 12.5 | 7.8 |
| 1996 | Oct | 8.2 | 9.6 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.3 |
| 1995 | Oct | 8.7 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 6.8 |
| 1994 | Oct | 8.6 | 11.8 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 5.3 |
| 1993 | Oct | 11.9 | 14.1 | 9.2 | 12.1 | 14.9 | 10.5 |
| 1992 | Oct | 8.2 | 11.4 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 6.9 |
| **Average Oct 1992 to 2006** | | **8.7** | **11.7** | **5.4** | **8.2** | **10.4** | **6.3** |

* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

**Yukon's October Unemployment Rate**
**1992 to 2006**

## Yukon's Employment - *seasonally unadjusted figures*

**A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"**

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (*see page 12 for further explanation*). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

## Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (*unadjusted*)

| | | Labour Force | Employed | Unemployed | Not in Labour Force | Unemployment Rate | Participation Rate | Employment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | % | | |
| 2006 | Oct | 16,000 | 15,400 | 600 | 5,500 | 3.8 | 74.4 | 71.6 |
| | Sep | 16,900 | 16,100 | 800 | 4,700 | 4.7 | 78.6 | 74.9 |
| | Aug | 17,200 | 16,400 | 800 | 4,300 | 4.7 | 80.0 | 76.3 |
| | Jul | 17,200 | 16,300 | 900 | 4,300 | 5.2 | 80.0 | 75.8 |
| | Jun | 16,700 | 15,800 | 900 | 4,900 | 5.4 | 77.7 | 73.5 |
| | May | 16,400 | 15,600 | 800 | 5,100 | 4.9 | 76.3 | 72.6 |
| | Apr | 16,100 | 15,200 | 800 | 5,500 | 5.0 | 74.5 | 70.4 |
| | Mar | 15,900 | 15,000 | 900 | 5,700 | 5.7 | 73.6 | 69.4 |
| | Feb | 15,500 | 14,700 | 800 | 6,100 | 5.2 | 71.8 | 68.1 |
| | Jan | 15,900 | 15,100 | 800 | 5,700 | 5.0 | 73.6 | 69.9 |
| 2005 | Dec | 15,900 | 15,300 | 700 | 5,600 | 4.4 | 74.0 | 71.2 |
| | Nov | 16,000 | 15,300 | 700 | 5,400 | 4.4 | 74.4 | 71.2 |
| | Oct | 16,100 | 15,300 | 700 | 5,400 | 4.3 | 74.9 | 71.2 |
| 2004 | Oct | 16,600 | 15,800 | 900 | 4,900 | 5.4 | 76.9 | 73.1 |
| 2003 | Oct | 15,800 | 14,200 | 1,500 | 5,200 | 9.5 | 75.2 | 67.6 |
| 2002 | Oct | 15,600 | 14,300 | 1,300 | 4,600 | 8.3 | 77.2 | 70.8 |
| 2001 | Oct | 15,500 | 14,200 | 1,300 | 4,300 | 8.4 | 78.3 | 71.7 |
| 2000 | Oct | 15,200 | 13,800 | 1,400 | 4,700 | 9.2 | 76.8 | 69.7 |
| 1999 | Oct | 15,800 | 14,100 | 1,700 | 4,100 | 10.8 | 79.4 | 70.9 |
| 1998 | Oct | 15,300 | 13,900 | 1,400 | 4,700 | 9.2 | 76.9 | 69.8 |
| 1997 | Oct | 16,100 | 14,400 | 1,700 | 4,100 | 10.6 | 79.7 | 71.3 |
| 1996 | Oct | 16,300 | 15,000 | 1,300 | 3,700 | 8.0 | 81.1 | 74.6 |
| 1995 | Oct | 15,500 | 14,200 | 1,300 | 3,600 | 8.4 | 80.7 | 74.0 |
| 1994 | Oct | 14,500 | 13,200 | 1,300 | 4,000 | 9.0 | 78.8 | 71.7 |
| 1993 | Oct | 14,700 | 13,100 | 1,600 | 3,900 | 10.9 | 78.6 | 70.1 |
| 1992 | Oct | 15,300 | 13,900 | 1,300 | 3,400 | 8.5 | 81.8 | 74.3 |
| **Average Oct 1992 to 2006** | | **15,600** | **14,300** | **1,300** | **4,400** | **8.3** | **78.0** | **71.5** |

***Note:*** *Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.*

## Full-time and Part-time Employment

| | | Total Employed | Full-time | % of all employed | Part-time | % of all employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | Oct | 15,400 | 13,100 | 85.1% | 2,300 | 14.9% |
| | Sep | 16,100 | 14,100 | 87.6% | 2,000 | 12.4% |
| | Aug | 16,400 | 14,700 | 89.6% | 1,800 | 11.0% |
| | Jul | 16,300 | 14,500 | 89.0% | 1,900 | 11.7% |
| | Jun | 15,800 | 13,600 | 86.1% | 2,200 | 13.9% |
| | May | 15,600 | 13,100 | 84.0% | 2,500 | 16.0% |
| | Apr | 15,200 | 12,600 | 82.9% | 2,600 | 17.1% |
| | Mar | 15,000 | 12,400 | 82.7% | 2,600 | 17.3% |
| | Feb | 14,700 | 11,900 | 81.0% | 2,900 | 19.7% |
| | Jan | 15,100 | 12,000 | 79.5% | 3,100 | 20.5% |
| 2005 | Dec | 15,300 | 12,300 | 80.4% | 3,000 | 19.6% |
| | Nov | 15,300 | 12,700 | 83.0% | 2,700 | 17.6% |
| | Oct | 15,300 | 12,900 | 84.3% | 2,400 | 15.7% |
| 2004 | Oct | 15,800 | 13,500 | 85.4% | 2,300 | 14.6% |
| 2003 | Oct | 14,200 | 12,100 | 85.2% | 2,100 | 14.8% |
| 2002 | Oct | 14,300 | 12,100 | 84.6% | 2,200 | 15.4% |
| 2001 | Oct | 14,200 | 11,900 | 83.8% | 2,300 | 16.2% |
| 2000 | Oct | 13,800 | 11,200 | 81.2% | 2,600 | 18.8% |
| 1999 | Oct | 14,100 | 11,500 | 81.6% | 2,600 | 18.4% |
| 1998 | Oct | 13,900 | 11,700 | 84.2% | 2,200 | 15.8% |
| 1997 | Oct | 14,400 | 12,100 | 84.0% | 2,200 | 15.3% |
| 1996 | Oct | 15,000 | 12,900 | 86.0% | 2,200 | 14.7% |
| 1995 | Oct | 14,200 | 12,300 | 86.6% | 1,900 | 13.4% |
| 1994 | Oct | 13,200 | 11,500 | 87.1% | 1,700 | 12.9% |
| 1993 | Oct | 13,100 | 11,200 | 85.5% | 2,000 | 15.3% |
| 1992 | Oct | 13,900 | 12,100 | 87.1% | 1,900 | 13.7% |
| **Average Oct 1992 to 2006** | | **14,300** | **12,100** | **84.6%** | **2,200** | **15.4%** |

## Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

| | | Total Employed | Goods-Producing Industries | Service-Producing Industries | | | Total Employed | Goods-Producing Industries | Service-Producing Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | Oct | 15,400 | 2,300 | 13,100 | 2004 | Oct | 15,800 | 1,900 | 13,900 |
| | Sep | 16,100 | 2,100 | 14,000 | 2003 | Oct | 14,200 | 1,500 | 12,700 |
| | Aug | 16,400 | 2,000 | 14,400 | 2002 | Oct | 14,300 | 2,000 | 12,300 |
| | Jul | 16,300 | 2,000 | 14,400 | 2001 | Oct | 14,200 | 1,800 | 12,400 |
| | Jun | 15,800 | 2,000 | 13,800 | 2000 | Oct | 13,800 | 1,800 | 12,000 |
| | May | 15,600 | 2,000 | 13,600 | 1999 | Oct | 14,100 | 1,600 | 12,500 |
| | Apr | 15,200 | 2,000 | 13,200 | 1998 | Oct | 13,900 | 1,800 | 12,100 |
| | Mar | 15,000 | 2,100 | 12,900 | 1997 | Oct | 14,400 | 2,400 | 12,000 |
| | Feb | 14,700 | 2,000 | 12,800 | 1996 | Oct | 15,000 | 2,800 | 12,300 |
| | Jan | 15,100 | 1,900 | 13,200 | 1995 | Oct | 14,200 | 2,500 | 11,700 |
| | | | | | 1994 | Oct | 13,200 | 1,900 | 11,300 |
| 2005 | Dec | 15,300 | 1,900 | 13,400 | 1993 | Oct | 13,100 | 1,800 | 11,300 |
| | Nov | 15,300 | 1,900 | 13,500 | 1992 | Oct | 13,900 | 2,700 | 11,200 |
| | Oct | 15,300 | 2,000 | 13,400 | **Average Oct 1992 to 2006** | | **14,300** | **2,100** | **12,300** |

## Public and Private Sector Employment

| | | Total Employed | Public Sector* | Private Sector | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Employees | Employees | Self-Employed | Total Private Sector |
| 2006 | Oct | 15,400 | 5,500 | 7,100 | 2,900 | 10,000 |
| | Sep | 16,100 | 5,900 | 7,400 | 2,700 | 10,100 |
| | Aug | 16,400 | 6,200 | 7,600 | 2,600 | 10,200 |
| | Jul | 16,300 | 6,200 | 7,600 | 2,500 | 10,100 |
| | Jun | 15,800 | 6,000 | 7,400 | 2,400 | 9,800 |
| | May | 15,600 | 5,500 | 7,500 | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| | Apr | 15,200 | 5,300 | 7,400 | 2,500 | 9,900 |
| | Mar | 15,000 | 5,400 | 7,000 | 2,600 | 9,600 |
| | Feb | 14,700 | 5,600 | 6,600 | 2,600 | 9,200 |
| | Jan | 15,100 | 5,900 | 6,600 | 2,500 | 9,100 |
| 2005 | Dec | 15,300 | 5,900 | 6,500 | 2,900 | 9,400 |
| | Nov | 15,300 | 5,900 | 6,700 | 2,700 | 9,400 |
| | Oct | 15,300 | 5,800 | 7,000 | 2,500 | 9,500 |
| 2004 | Oct | 15,800 | 5,800 | 7,300 | 2,700 | 10,000 |
| 2003 | Oct | 14,200 | 5,100 | 6,700 | 2,500 | 9,200 |
| 2002 | Oct | 14,300 | 5,200 | 6,700 | 2,300 | 9,000 |
| 2001 | Oct | 14,200 | 6,000 | 5,800 | 2,400 | 8,200 |
| 2000 | Oct | 13,800 | 5,900 | 5,200 | 2,700 | 7,900 |
| 1999 | Oct | 14,100 | 5,400 | 5,800 | 2,900 | 8,700 |
| 1998 | Oct | 13,900 | 5,500 | 6,200 | 2,200 | 8,400 |
| 1997 | Oct | 14,400 | 5,500 | 6,800 | 2,100 | 8,900 |
| 1996 | Oct | 15,000 | 5,300 | 7,400 | 2,400 | 9,800 |
| 1995 | Oct | 14,200 | 4,900 | 6,700 | 2,700 | 9,400 |
| 1994 | Oct | 13,200 | 4,700 | 6,000 | 2,500 | 8,500 |
| 1993 | Oct | 13,100 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 2,100 | 8,100 |
| 1992 | Oct | 13,900 | 5,000 | 6,700 | 2,200 | 8,900 |
| **Average Oct 1992 to 2006** | | **14,300** | **5,400** | **6,500** | **2,500** | **9,000** |

** includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment*

## Labour Force

| | | By age | | | By sex & age | | | | % Change Oct 2005 to Oct 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men | | Women | | |
| | | 15+ | 15–24 | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | |
| **2006** | Oct | 16,000 | 2,500 | 13,500 | 8,300 | 6,900 | 7,800 | 6,700 | Both |
| | Sep | 16,900 | 3,000 | 13,900 | 8,700 | 7,000 | 8,200 | 6,900 | 15+ -0.6% |
| | Aug | 17,200 | 3,400 | 13,800 | 8,900 | 7,000 | 8,300 | 6,800 | 15-24 -7.4% |
| | Jul | 17,200 | 3,500 | 13,700 | 8,900 | 6,900 | 8,300 | 6,800 | 25+ 1.5% |
| | Jun | 16,700 | 3,000 | 13,700 | 8,600 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 6,700 | |
| | May | 16,400 | 2,800 | 13,600 | 8,400 | 6,900 | 8,000 | 6,800 | Men |
| | Apr | 16,100 | 2,500 | 13,600 | 8,300 | 6,800 | 7,800 | 6,800 | 15+ 2.5% |
| | Mar | 15,900 | 2,500 | 13,400 | 8,100 | 6,700 | 7,800 | 6,700 | 25+ 4.5% |
| | Feb | 15,500 | 2,400 | 13,100 | 7,900 | 6,600 | 7,600 | 6,500 | |
| | Jan | 15,900 | 2,700 | 13,100 | 7,900 | 6,600 | 8,000 | 6,600 | |
| **2005** | Dec | 15,900 | 2,700 | 13,200 | 7,900 | 6,600 | 8,000 | 6,600 | Women |
| | Nov | 16,000 | 2,800 | 13,300 | 8,000 | 6,600 | 8,000 | 6,600 | 15+ -2.5% |
| | Oct | 16,100 | 2,700 | 13,300 | 8,100 | 6,600 | 8,000 | 6,700 | 25+ 0.0% |

## Employed

| | | By age | | | By sex & age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men | | Women | |
| | | 15+ | 15–24 | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ |
| 2006 | Oct | 15,400 | 2,200 | 13,200 | 7,800 | 6,600 | 7,600 | 6,600 |
| | Sep | 16,100 | 2,600 | 13,500 | 8,100 | 6,700 | 8,000 | 6,800 |
| | Aug | 16,400 | 3,000 | 13,400 | 8,400 | 6,800 | 8,100 | 6,600 |
| | Jul | 16,300 | 3,100 | 13,300 | 8,300 | 6,700 | 8,000 | 6,500 |
| | Jun | 15,800 | 2,600 | 13,200 | 8,100 | 6,700 | 7,700 | 6,500 |
| | May | 15,600 | 2,500 | 13,100 | 7,800 | 6,500 | 7,700 | 6,600 |
| | Apr | 15,200 | 2,100 | 13,100 | 7,700 | 6,500 | 7,500 | 6,600 |
| | Mar | 15,000 | 2,200 | 12,800 | 7,600 | 6,400 | 7,400 | 6,500 |
| | Feb | 14,700 | 2,100 | 12,600 | 7,500 | 6,300 | 7,300 | 6,300 |
| | Jan | 15,100 | 2,400 | 12,700 | 7,500 | 6,300 | 7,600 | 6,400 |
| 2005 | Dec | 15,300 | 2,400 | 12,800 | 7,600 | 6,400 | 7,700 | 6,500 |
| | Nov | 15,300 | 2,500 | 12,900 | 7,600 | 6,400 | 7,700 | 6,500 |
| | Oct | 15,300 | 2,600 | 12,800 | 7,600 | 6,200 | 7,800 | 6,500 |

| % Change Oct 2005 to Oct 2006 | |
|---|---|
| Both | |
| 15+ | 0.7% |
| 15-24 | -15.4% |
| 25+ | 3.1% |
| Men | |
| 15+ | 2.6% |
| 25+ | 6.5% |
| Women | |
| 15+ | -2.6% |
| 25+ | 1.5% |

## Participation Rate

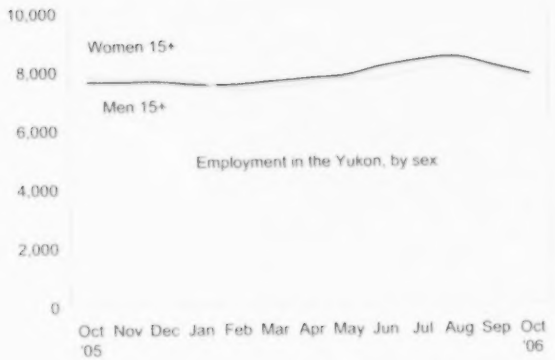
| Change (% points) Oct 2005 to Oct 2006 | |
|---|---|
| Both | |
| 15+ | -0.5 |
| 15-24 | -4.8 |
| 25+ | 1.1 |
| Men | |
| 15+ | 1.2 |
| 25+ | 2.6 |
| Women | |
| 15+ | -1.2 |
| 25+ | 0.0 |

| | | By age | | | By sex & age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men | | Women | |
| | | 15+ | 15–24 | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ |
| | | ---------- | %---------- | | ---------- | %---------- | | |
| 2006 | Oct | 74.4 | 59.5 | 78.0 | 77.6 | 81.2 | 72.2 | 75.3 |
| | Sep | 78.6 | 71.4 | 80.3 | 81.3 | 82.4 | 75.9 | 77.5 |
| | Aug | 80.0 | 81.0 | 79.8 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 76.9 | 76.4 |
| | Jul | 80.0 | 83.3 | 79.2 | 83.2 | 82.1 | 76.9 | 76.4 |
| | Jun | 77.7 | 71.4 | 79.2 | 80.4 | 83.3 | 73.4 | 75.3 |
| | May | 76.3 | 66.7 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 82.1 | 73.4 | 76.4 |
| | Apr | 74.5 | 59.5 | 78.2 | 77.6 | 81.0 | 71.6 | 76.4 |
| | Mar | 73.6 | 59.5 | 77.0 | 75.7 | 79.8 | 71.6 | 74.4 |
| | Feb | 71.8 | 57.1 | 75.3 | 74.5 | 78.6 | 69.1 | 72.2 |
| | Jan | 73.6 | 64.3 | 75.3 | 74.5 | 78.6 | 73.4 | 73.3 |
| 2005 | Dec | 74.0 | 64.3 | 76.3 | 74.5 | 78.6 | 73.4 | 74.2 |
| | Nov | 74.4 | 66.7 | 76.9 | 75.5 | 78.6 | 73.4 | 74.2 |
| | Oct | 74.9 | 64.3 | 76.9 | 76.4 | 78.6 | 73.4 | 75.3 |

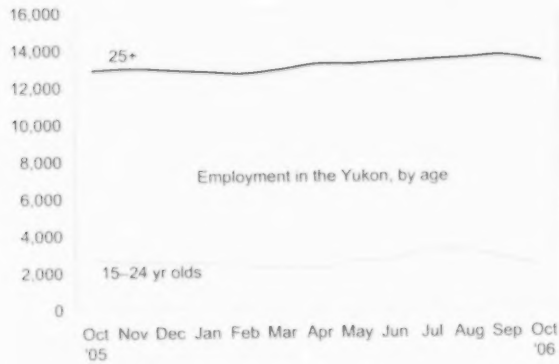
## Employment Rate

| | | By age | | | By sex & age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men | | Women | |
| | | 15+ | 15–24 | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ |
| | | ---------- | %---------- | | ---------- | %---------- | | |
| 2006 | Oct | 71.6 | 52.4 | 76.3 | 72.9 | 77.6 | 70.4 | 74.2 |
| | Sep | 74.9 | 61.9 | 78.0 | 75.7 | 78.8 | 74.1 | 76.4 |
| | Aug | 76.3 | 71.4 | 77.5 | 78.5 | 81.0 | 75.0 | 74.2 |
| | Jul | 75.8 | 73.8 | 76.9 | 77.6 | 79.8 | 74.1 | 73.0 |
| | Jun | 73.5 | 61.9 | 76.3 | 75.7 | 79.8 | 70.6 | 73.0 |
| | May | 72.6 | 59.5 | 75.7 | 72.9 | 77.4 | 70.6 | 74.2 |
| | Apr | 70.4 | 50.0 | 75.3 | 72.0 | 77.4 | 68.8 | 74.2 |
| | Mar | 69.4 | 52.4 | 73.6 | 71.0 | 76.2 | 67.9 | 72.2 |
| | Feb | 68.1 | 50.0 | 72.4 | 70.8 | 75.0 | 66.4 | 70.0 |
| | Jan | 69.9 | 57.1 | 73.0 | 70.8 | 75.0 | 69.7 | 71.1 |
| 2005 | Dec | 71.2 | 57.1 | 74.0 | 71.7 | 76.2 | 70.6 | 73.0 |
| | Nov | 71.2 | 59.5 | 74.6 | 71.7 | 76.2 | 70.6 | 73.0 |
| | Oct | 71.2 | 61.9 | 74.0 | 71.7 | 73.8 | 71.6 | 73.0 |

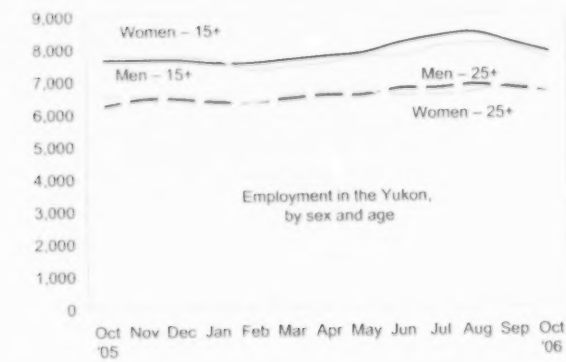
| Change (% points) Oct 2005 to Oct 2006 | |
|---|---|
| Both | |
| 15+ | 0.4 |
| 15-24 | -9.5 |
| 25+ | 2.3 |
| Men | |
| 15+ | 1.2 |
| 25+ | 3.8 |
| Women | |
| 15+ | -1.2 |
| 25+ | 1.2 |




Employment in the Yukon, by sex




Employment in the Yukon, by age




Employment in the Yukon, by sex and age

## Where the numbers come from

*Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in the Yukon, the NWT and in each province of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:*

- *they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).*

*Individuals are counted as unemployed if:*

- *they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;*
- *they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;*
- *they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.*

*If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.*

*The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.*

*The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.*

*The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate. The LFS is a major source of information on the personal characteristics of the working-age population, including age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and family characteristics.*

*In the Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 83% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.*

*As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.*

***Suppression of Data**. For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey.*

## *Definitions:*

1. **Employment**
   *Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.*

2. **Employment rate**
   *Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.*

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   *Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).*

4. **Labour force**
   *The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.*

5. **Not in the labour force**
   *Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.*

6. **Participation rate**
   *The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.*

7. **Reference Week**
   *The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.*

8. **Seasonal adjustment**
   *Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.*

9. **Self-employed**
   *There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.*

10. **Service-Producing Industries**
    *Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.*

11. **Three-Month Moving Average**
    *All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2004 unemployment rate of 6.0% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.*

12. **Unemployment**
    *Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.*

13. **Unemployment rate**
    *The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.*

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Yukon
Executive Council Office
**Bureau of Statistics**

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